all in designs & portraits in true antique style, which he makes so well that, if Vitruvius and Leon Baptiste Albert were living, they would award him the palm over all those on this side of the mountains.

G in Greek, is called Gamma; but, as I have said before, this Gamma is different in shape; for it is made as if an L were turned in such wise that what is at the bottom would be at the top, thus: Γ. G & Gamma have the same value in a syllable, except that Gamma, when placed before another Gamma, or before Chi (X), or before Cappa (K), or before Ξ, is pronounced *Gni,* that is to say, like N. Example, Αγγελοσ, *Angelus;* Αγκυρα, *Ancora;* Αγχισησ, *Anchises;* Σφιγξ, *Sphinx.* And the reason for this Greek pronunciation is that *Gni* (N) is not written in Greek before Γ, K, X, Ξ. The ancient Latins wrote, after the Greek manner, *Aggelus, Diphthoggus,* using G for N, but pronounced *Angelus* & *Diphthongus;* now the Latins and we write N before G, and say, as we write, *Angelus* and *Diphthongus.* Priscian is a witness to this said ancient pronunciation in his first book, wherein he treats *De literarum commutatione,* when he says: *Et quidam tamen vetustissimi authores Romanorum, euphoniæ causa,* G *pro* N *scribebant; vt Agchises, Agceps, Aggulus, Aggens; quod ostendit Varro primo de Origine Linguæ Latinæ his verbis; Aggulus, Aggens, Agguilla, Iggerunt.** G in our language, as in Latin, sometimes requires a V [U] after it, sometimes not: *Anguilla, anguille; Imaginari* and *imaginer; corriger; conge, plonge, abrege, rogue morgue, rigueur, langueur, regard, guisarmes, guise,* and other like words, are examples of it. I find that when V [U] is interposed between G and Y, the V and Y are divided into two syllables, and when, instead of Y, there is an I, then G, V, and I make but one syllable. As when we say, 'Monseigneur de Guyse vit a sa bonne guise.' The pronunciation of G, says Martianus Capella, *est spiritus cum palato.* It is pronounced by the voice issuing from the upper concavity of the mouth. The Germans pronounce it before A, before O, & before V [U] very differently from the Italians and ourselves, for they give it the sound of I consonant, as, if they wished to say, *Ego gaudeo Gabrielem gobiones Gandaui comparasse,* they would pronounce it thus: *Eio iaudeo Iabrielem iobiones Iandaui comparasse,* which pronunciation seems to me very strange because of the great change that takes place. If they wished to say, *Gaudeamus omnes in Domino; Nodus gordius erat insolubilis;* and *Gutturnium est vas guttatim stilans,*—they would say: *Iaudeamus. . . Iordius. . . Iutturnium,* and *Iuttatim,* which would seem to be words far removed from

* I, VII, 39.

true Latinity. Before E & before I, they pronounce it properly, saying: *Germinauit radix Iesse; Gigis anulus erat fatalis.* But, as I have said, before A, O, and V, they do not pronounce it Latinistically enough.

G Has a close affinity with C—so close that very often it is pronounced where C is written; as we see in the words *Cneus* and *Caius,* which are written with C and pronounced by G. Other words there are wherein G is written & pronounced instead of C, as *Quadringenta* and *Quingenta,* for *Quadrincenta* and *Quincenta.* The affinity of G with C and of C with G is something too well observed in Bourges, where I was born, for there are those in that place who pronounce *Ignem, Lignum,* and other like words as if instead of G there were a C—saying *Icnem* & *Licnum;* which words should not be so pronounced according to the Latin; for the Italians make the G very soft when it is between I and N. The Picards, contrary to the Germans, who pronounce I consonant for G, pronounce G instead of I consonant in some words; as, instead of saying, 'Ma iambe sest rompue en nostre iardin, et y ay perdu mon chapeau iaulne,' they say: 'Me gambe sest rompue en noz gardin, et y ay perdu men capiau gaulne.' They say many other things, which I forbear to write for brevity's sake.

JEsters & young lovers, who pass the time inventing devices or in appropriating them as if they had invented them, make of this letter G and an A a fanciful device, making the A smaller than the G & putting it within the G; then say that this means, 'Iay grant appetit' [I have a great appetite]; wherein neither spelling nor pronunciation is followed at all. But I pardon them & leave them to make merry in their young loves. The said large G and small A are disposed as in this drawing.

THEY make many another of divers letters, as: K. V. K. A. B., and so on. L. XX. L. X. NA. L. *fut* ſ. L. *sen alla.* G *sus* L, *mon cueur a* VI. *Quaten dezvous, natendez plus. Elle est tornee a tort, Vng asne y mord droit.* In like manner, *Paix vng I vert selle,* which is made of a *paix,* a green I, and a saddle. And a thousand others, which I pass over.

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